

Immigration - 1924.

I

THE JAP AS A FARMER.

Delta, Col., Feb. 5, 1924.
To The Commercial Appeal.

I am a subscriber to The Commercial Appeal and I noticed in the paper a short time ago an article dealing with the location of a Japanese colony in Mississippi. This article stated that a bill had been introduced in the Legislature to prohibit Mongolians from obtaining Mississippi lands.

I was born and reared in Shelby County, Miss. My family all came from North Mississippi. Until the last few years I spent my life there. Since that time I have lived here, where we have a number of Japs who have bought an also a number of acres of land and have introduced them and shall continue to do so. They are without a doubt among the best farmers we have here. They do not need busses. This is in direct contrast to the Mexicans here and the negroes who need an overcost practically all the time.

The Japs are peaceable and industrious. I have never heard of a Jap getting into trouble here. They are also very thrifty. I know of one Jap that is reported by good authority to have \$60,000 in the banks here. He works just as hard as if he had nothing. The banks would certainly miss their deposits if they were to leave. They are also very honest. I know of a Jap money lender who said that he had loaned out over \$20,000 to Japs last year. He never takes a note and he said that in all the years he had been loaning money to them he had never lost a dollar. They are careful spenders, too, but they spend it freely because they generally make plenty to spend. They practically all own cars and very few have Fords.

They do not associate in a social way with white people. They prefer Japanese women and do not mix. This is a good trait in any people and in my estimation makes them better citizens. They raise medium sized families and there is not a drone among them. They are envied by some, but just as any man that makes more money than the other fellow is envied. The only complaint I have ever heard is that they make too much money. I was once in a settlement of Germans in Central Wisconsin. They had bought practically all the land there, paying more for it than the Yankees could afford to hold it, and there were people there cursing the Germans.

To illustrate, one of my neighbors last spring was very anxious to rent land to Japs, as he had more land than he could handle. Now bear in mind this man was not making expenses on his whole place. He rented 30 acres to a Jap for \$50 cash an acre. The Jap paid him \$1,500 cash rent in advance. My neighbor was very pleased. But this fall I was over to see him and he was very much disappointed. He told me that the Jap had cleared \$20,000 from the crop of onions he raised. I was amused at the change. The Jap was highly educated, having been a professor in a university in Tokyo, and the only complaint against him was that he had made too much money. This man had 300 other acres that were probably just as good as the land he rented and I am certain he did not make \$10 on acre on the rest. I do not think this attitude fair to the Japs. He could have worked his own land in onions just like the Jap, but he didn't, and because the Jap made more money from 30 acres than he did from the whole place the Jap was to blame.

The Japs are proud of their race. However they are prouder that they are citizens of the United States. They constantly strive to learn the English language and there are very few that cannot speak fair English.

The Japs make more money than do, but they work harder and there

fore deserve it.

There is a lot being said right now for more restricted immigration. I might say that I am a strong believer in it, too. But at the same time we do not want the intellectuals to come to this country and settle. This higher class of immigrants that we encourage is mostly the skilled labor in the trades. The class of people that make good farmers are also encouraged. Then why try to legislate out the best class of intensive farmers we could bring to this country?

California has a problem all her own. It is peculiar to that state and maybe a very few others with a similar climate and location. Her problem will never become a problem with other states. Therefore I believe that any state that passes laws such as are now proposed in Mississippi will be making a mistake.

KING L. BANKS,
Pea Green Ranch.

Swat the Jap!--Slogan
On the Pacific Coast As
Oriental Gain in Land
The Commercial Appeal 4-19-24
Pay Money to Convert Them, Then Won't Let Them
Build Churches in Some Towns, Says Doherty.
Analyzes Causes For California Attitude.
Memphis Tenn.

BY EDWARD DOHERTY.

(By Chicago Tribune-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)
LOS ANGELES, April 18.—"Japs, move on, California doesn't want you."

"Keep out, Japs. This is a white man's neighborhood."

"Swat the Japs."

"Are you pro-American or pro-Japanese?"

Some of these signs, stencilled on the sidewalks of Hollywood, are still legible, though thousands of feet have trampled upon them.

In some of the windows of the pleasant white bungalows, covered with rose vines and bordered with geraniums, you may still see signs telling that the owner, or the occupant, is a member of the Hollywood Protective Association and no friend of the Japanese.

You may see other anti-Japanese signs and notices in other parts of Southern California—but a few months ago Hollywood was plastered with them. For at that time the Japanese residents of Hollywood were trying to obtain permission to erect a Christian church. This is only one of the indications of California's treatment of the Japanese and may tend to show how eagerly this state is waiting for President Coolidge to sign the exclusion bill passed by Congress.

Perhaps you would like to know something of the Japanese, their methods of living, their "quaint" customs, how they dress, how they work, what they produce and how they have incurred the enmity of California.

First, it might be interesting to learn that there are not 150,000 Japanese in the United States. There are less than 100,000 on the Pacific coast, it is estimated by those dealing in such figures.

Of these about 25,000 are in Los Angeles and vicinity. Southern California has about 40,000.

The Grizzly Bear, a California periodical, shrieked with alarm that in Los Angeles there are actually 1,100 Japanese retail fruit and vegetable dealers, 265 wholesale dealers, 625 more truck operators, 560 grocers, 416 apartments, hotels and rooming houses set apart for the Japs, 242 candy stores, 210 restaurants, 92 barber shops and 27 garages.

That was last year. The numbers have probably increased since then. The Grizzly Bear then called attention

to the fact that the Japanese also have their own language schools and a number of Buddhist temples.

Japanese Have Colony.

The Japanese merchants in Los Angeles have a little business colony all to themselves. It comprises department stores, drug stores, jewelry shops, ice cream parlors—and every sort of store you can see in any city where there are no Japs. The stores are all clean, outside and in. The window displays are extremely artistic.

Outside of the city the Japanese specialize in the raising of flowers and vegetables. They work from dawn until late at night, hoeing, planting, cultivating, irrigating, packing, shipping.

in Santa Barbara County last year the Japanese raised 4,500 carloads of the best lettuce and cauliflower in the world.

"That's the kind of citizens we want," you said.

"No, no," answers California. "Swat the Jap!"

United States Senator Samuel M. Shortridge of California does not hesitate about saying California wants to stop the immigration of Asiatics and he tells why.

"The Japanese," he says, "are ineligible to citizenship. Racially they are not assimilable, and white men can not compete with them successfully and maintain the standard of life and living as known to the Americans. The welfare of our own people demands the exclusion of the Jap."

The California Viewpoint.

A writer in a local paper has this to say about the situation:

"Japan proper has a population of around 50,000,000 and for these 50,000,000 there are nearly 8,000,000 acres upon which crops can be grown. California contains approximately 100,000,000 acres on which crops can be grown. But at present only about 3,000,000 acres are irrigable. The total amount of land of crop productive value, when the last acre has been put under irrigation, is less than 12,000,000 acres.

Then California can decently support a population of 30,000,000. In California 30,000,000 of Americans can be happy. But can Japan at this late day, by diplomatic pressure, yet break down the barriers and beat the little homeseekers to it? Which, American or Japanese, finally will win the little 12,000,000 acres of California?"

That seems to be what the excitement is about.

Japan with her 50,000,000 population, local Japanese say it is nearer 75,000,000—looks with avarice on the fertile valleys of California and sends its industrial army to conquer and to hold it.

The Japanese agriculturist knows his business. He lives cheaply. He works hard and long. The white man can not compete with him. Will the Japanese then some day own all those smiling valleys? Not after antialien laws and supreme court decisions say no. But still the Japs come; and California says "Exclude them all."

The Japanese find it almost impossible to rent homes in Los Angeles. It is only in the exceedingly cheap quarters that a grudging welcome is given them—the Mexicans and negroes are much preferred.

Couldn't Build a Church.

Most of the local Japanese are Christians and the Hollywood Japs had gone to a Presbyterian church until the white Christians put a stop to it. They outnumbered the white Christians. They were told to get a church of their own.

"Skat the Japs." Real estate values were endangered. Protests were sent to the city council. Three hundred white residents of Hollywood signed a petition asking for the cancellation of a church lease. The fight is still going on.

Another colony of Japanese Christians sought to put up a church in Long Beach. The city council refused them permission, despite the bitter opposition of Councilmen Filmore Condit and Frank Downs. Condit told his fellow councilmen that he was ashamed to live in a city "where narrow race prejudice could prevent the erection of a Christian church where men might worship Christ."

"You have barred Christianity and civilization," he said when the council had acted and he declared he would leave the city.

Downs also said he would go elsewhere to live.

"We have paid out money to convert these Japanese," he said, "but when they want to put up a church we tell

them to go to hell."

He added, too, that the Japanese were much superior to many citizens who had been "assimilated."

However, the Japanese have a Christian church in the heart of Los Angeles, and the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists gave \$35,000 to its support. The rest of the money, approximately \$50,000, was raised among the Japanese.

THE MYSTERIOUS MIND OF THE JAPANESE.

The suicide of an unknown Japanese before the earthquake ruins of the American embassy in Tokyo as a protest against the exclusion of Japanese from the United States of America, was regarded by the average American as an absurd and pathetic act, with which this government had no concern, and which could not possibly have any effect on the relations between America and Japan. But this suicide may cause trouble.

This man, with even his name not known has become the great popular hero of Japan. A great mass meeting was held in Japan and when any of the speakers alluded to the suicide, he was enthusiastically cheered. The suicide of the act of hari karu has a wholly different appearance from that taken of it by the Americans. It touched hidden springs of the traditions and emotions of Japan, abolished hari karu when feudalism was abolished. Hari karu was the last resort of the disgraced nobleman. It was the privilege of the military noble. Ancient tradition held it to be honorable, patriotic and courageous. According to the ancient tradition of the samurai it was both voluntary and involuntary. If the emperor deemed the death of a noble necessary or deserved, he sent him a sharpened and ready dagger, accompanied by a note requesting him to use the dagger. In the old days the order was always obeyed in an elaborate ceremony in which all the relatives of the noble participated. No disgrace in the opinion of the Japanese people attended such a death. Voluntary hari karu disappeared with the abolition of feudalism in 1868, but it is still occasional when a Japanese seeks to escape from conditions that are unendurable.

The man who killed himself a few days ago followed as well as he could the ritual of the ancient hari karu and his death, even in the country which has been radically affected by ideas of Western civilization will be taken as having both dignity and nobility. And it will prove to the Japanese that this man took and other Japanese should take the very gravest offense at the discrimination of our laws against the Japanese. This act of the suicide said to other Japanese that to a patriotic Jap-

anese life was intolerable while even one country regards the Japanese as an inferior race. Before his death the man wrote a letter explaining what he proposed to do and that letter was that of a man in desperate circumstances. There was no indication of insanity and the man concealed his name, which proved that he was not seeking self-advertisement.

All of which seems foolish to the American minds, but probably this sort of tradition was the spirit of the little brown man who rolled back and destroyed the Russian armies around Port Arthur and who manned the modern ships that fought and sank the Russian ships in the Straits of Fushihimi. And it is disquieting to know that this unknown man has become a great national hero around which as a symbol the national spirit of Japan can cluster. Old Japan still lives. Only the wildest American jingo can deliberately wish for a war with Japan. We may well hope that good fortune will attend the efforts of the American government to prevent such a war.

BIOLOGIST SUPPORTS CURB ON IMMIGRANTS

Dr. Lewis Calls Johnson Bill a "Reasonable Attempt" to Bar Inferior Racial Stock.

DISCUSSES NEGRO QUESTION

Praises Their State to Virginia Students for Its Drastic Law Against Miscegenation.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 5.—The duty of the good citizen to support restrictive immigration legislation and the maintenance of the purity of the white race in America was insisted upon by Dr. Ivey F. Lewis, Miller Professor of Biology of the University of Virginia, in an address to the students of the "White Anglo-Saxon Club" which he made under the sponsorship of the University Post of Anglo-Saxon Clubs.

In introducing his subject Dr. Lewis traced the growth of the interest of the average American in the biological aspects of human problems. He showed also that the scientist and the layman alike had come to see that racial survival was no longer that of the fittest, but was becoming confined to the less successful. He gave figures to demonstrate that the birth rate among the intelligent members of the Commonwealth was on the decrease at an alarming rate, while that of the lower

groups of the population was on the increase.

"The one clear message that biological investigation has brought as its gift to the thought of the twentieth century is that the idea of environment molding something out of nothing is sheer nonsense," said Dr. Lewis. "What goes into the hereditary mill is what comes out of it. Education and opportunity can do great things. They can bring out the best in a man, but what is in him to be brought out is a matter of heredity."

No Such Thing as a Melting Pot.

"This disproved theory of the creative environment has been put forth in siren tones until the idea of the great American melting pot, into which one can put the refuse of three continents and draw out good, sound American citizens, has reached wide acceptance. It is simply and perilously false. There is no such thing as a melting pot.

"The qualities of mind and body, good or bad, do not fuse and melt in the mixed breed. They may be shuffled and recombined, but they all come out in the wash unchanged.

"The citizen of tomorrow! Is there any problem facing our statesmen to correct in importance with this? Our country will be what it is tomorrow because of the citizen of today. We have undertaken the direction of human evolution. At the present moment we are bungling the job. What is happening in the United States? Insuring with tragic finality that the next generation will be less capable of bearing its burdens than the present one. Since 1875 we have been doing nearly everything possible to insure racial decay. The falling birth rate has been accomplished among the better classes. Unrestricted immigration has diluted our stock with millions of unassimilated aliens."

Dr. Lewis turned to the history of Greece and Rome to show that "the race in which the best do not reproduce is headed for the rocks."

Argument From Example of Jews.

"The only foundation for an enduring culture is a sound stock of fairly homogeneous races," the biologist went on to say. "It is no accident that the culture with the longest continuous history in the world has been carried on by the race which is most jealous of its purity. Furthermore, the greatness of the Jewish tradition has been carried on only by that section of the race which preserved the Divine commands. The ten tribes mixed with surrounding people and have absolutely disappeared."

"Great races may be formed by the fusion of nearly related stocks. It would ill become us to deny this when we know that the people of our mother country, and therefore our own people, were the result of the interbreeding of many races or sub-races. It is of doubtful service to consider it as superior to other races. But, whatever its virtues and defects, it is our race, and it has built what we have of civilization. From two sources there is danger of its immediate deterioration and ultimate destruction. These are the nature and extent of continued immigration and prolonged contact with a race which may be considered unsalvageable."

The immigration problem offered no

insuperable difficulty when the immigrants came largely from similar peoples. It is a common belief that the recent tide of immigration has brought us people who are relatively deficient in intelligence, in character and in willingness to enter into American traditions and life. These deficiencies are aggravated by the tendency of those people to segregate in foreign colonies. Such a situation is a thoroughly demoralizing one. The Johnson bill before Congress is a reasonable attempt to prevent its further growth. It is the duty of every good citizen to support restrictive immigration legislation. "The second problem is a familiar one to us all. The negro constitutes what Lord Bryce called the one unsolvable

American problem. In the history of the world no two races have ever lived in such close proximity without amalgamation. It has often been said that there are only two solutions: one is miscegenation and the other segregation of the members of the negro race now in this country."

Before giving figures on the growth of the negro race from 757,000 to 10,463,000 within 130 years, Dr. Lewis paid a tribute to the loyalty of the southern negro and to the progress that had been made by the race. He added that the proportion of negroes to whites in Virginia had fallen from 35 per cent. in 1900 to 29 per cent. in 1920.

The need of legislation to prevent racial intermarriage was pointed out by the speaker, who told of the recent action of the General Assembly which put Virginia in the lead in such matters by forbidding intermarriage between whites and any persons with any degree of negro blood, and which placed the burden of the proof of race upon the individual.

"The cause of racial integrity is of immediate and vital importance," said Dr. Lewis in conclusion. "The purity of the white race in America we regard as a basal necessity for the maintenance of the heritage which we have received."

NOTE OF PROTEST OVER EXCLUSION CONTAINS STING

Mikado's Government Declares New Act Is Counter to Spirit of Treaty of 1911.

RACE DISCRIMINATION IS BITTEREST PILL

Unidentified Jap Commits Suicide Near Ruins of U. S. Embassy — Many Organizations Act.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, May 31.—Japan's "solemn protest" against the exclusion section of the new immigration law was formally presented to Secretary Hughes today by Ambassador Hanihara and was made public at the state department without comment.

Coupled with the protest is the request of the Japanese government that the American government "take all possible and suitable measures" for removal of "discrimination."

The communication declares inter-

national discriminations are particularly unwelcome when based on race and adds that discrimination of that character is expressed in the exclusion statute.

Reject Old Agreement.

The history of commercial agreements between the two countries, it is declared, shows that the Japanese government has sought to protect its nationals from "discriminatory immigration legislation in the United States" which position was "fully understood and appreciated by the American government."

"The Japanese government desire now to point out," says the note, "that the new legislation is in entire disregard of the spirit and circumstances that underlie the conclusion of the treaty (1911)."

It is added that the provisions of the new law "have made it impossible for Japanese to continue the undertakings assumed under the gentlemen's agreement."

"The patient, loyal and scrupulous observance by Japan for more than 16 years, of these self-denying regulations in the interest of good relations between the two countries, now seems to have been wasted," the protest continues.

At the end, Ambassador Hanihara

appended the following paragraph: "I am instructed further to express the confidence that this communication will be received by the American government in the same spirit of friendliness and candor in which it is made."

Despite the silence of administration officials, it can be said definitely that the state department is in a position to challenge in its reply the Japanese contention that the exclusion law can be construed as a particular discrimination against Japan. Also, it is in a position that the negotiations leading up to the commercial treaty of 1911. In no way justified an assumption that the United States was willing to limit its complete freedom to deal with immigration questions as it sees fit.

In that respect, it is understood that the correspondence between the two governments incidental to negotiation of the treaty shows the specific reservation by the United States of immigration matters from the scope of the treaty.

Clause Is General.

The Japanese argument as to racial discrimination is not regarded here as borne out by the language of the exclusion clause itself. The clause excludes all races not eligible to American citizenship.

The Japanese protest does not make it clear whether the Tokio government intends its language with respect to the gentlemen's agreement to mean that it already has abandoned that undertaking, in advance of July 1, next, the date when the exclusion clause becomes effective.

Diplomatic observers are inclined to believe, however, in view of the friendly expressions of Ambassador

Hanihara, that the Tokio government will continue to exercise its control over Japanese immigration here.

before until exclusion becomes a fact.

There were no indications when an American rejoinder will be forthcoming. It can be said authoritatively that it will be couched in language carefully calculated to convey assurances of friendly sentiment toward Japanese, at the same time that it challenges the arguments advanced by Tokio.

JAP COMMITS SUICIDE NEAR U. S. EMBASSY RUINS.

Tokio, May 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—Several minor incidents illustrate the growth of the anti-American spirit throughout Japan engendered by the passage of the exclusion act by the American congress. Press dispatches from Wakayama, a city forty miles from Osaka, say that the Young Men's association there passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the American missionaries from that district.

Three women's organizations of Tokio has passed resolutions urging women not to buy American toilet articles and the press reports a movement among Buddhist and Shinto leaders to bar Christians from Japan.

Dies as Protest.

An unidentified Japanese today committed suicide in the street near the ruins of the American embassy, destroyed in the earthquake and fire of last September, as a protest against enactment of the American immigration law excluding Japanese from the United States.

The Japanese, who was apparently about 40, and was dressed in the

formal dress of a Japanese gentleman, committed suicide with a short sword in the fashion prescribed by ancient custom.

Two letters were found on the body, one addressed to the American people and one to the Japanese people. The police retained the letters without revealing their contents, but it is understood the one addressed to America condemned exclusion in bitter terms. That addressed to the Japanese people, it is said, urged the nation to rise to avenge the insult embodied in the action of America. The incident has created a sensation in Tokio despite efforts of the police to suppress details.

Papers Fan Resentment.

The majority of the newspapers continue to fan the flame of resentment. The Yokurimo Shimbun says that the situation cannot produce war but "we must draw away from America." Hitherto we have always considered America first in any international situation. Now we must consider that. We are convinced that the further we hold aloof from Amer-

ica the safer it will be for the peace of the Orient."

The Hochi comments in the same strain, urging economic and diplomatic independence of the United States.

Publicists, journalists and former

officials have formed the "Taipei Doshikai" (anti-American association) to carry on a national agitation against exclusion. The leaders include Mistura Toyama, an aged political agitator, imprisoned for siding with the rebels in the civil war of 1877; Kofu, who was in America during the Washington conference and is a member of the diet and Shinkichi Uyesugi, a professor of the imperial university.

Dispatches from Osaka indicate that the agitation for a boycott of American goods is gaining ground in western Japan.

Japan Puts on Scene

Japanese resentment of the exclusion clause in the immigration law just passed took definite form last week at Tokio. Reports indicate the a few armed rowdies entered a ball room where Americans were mingling socially with Japanese ladies and gentlemen and with a threat and a few words on the immigration law, scattered the whole gathering. American ladies fainted. It is not reported that any Japanese ladies fainted. Perhaps they were prepared for the incident.

The citizens of this country are not worried over what may happen in a Japanese ball room, but they are interested to know how far the incident had official sanction by the authorities. If the police knew of the incident in advance of its actual happening, and made no effort or attempt to prevent it, it leaves the very strong inference that the rowdies had the sympathy of the government, if not the sanction. If the incident had the sanction of the government, then we may give it some serious attention.

We recall when less than such an incident caused considerable war talk in the United States. We remember when this country was "going to war with Japan" almost every day. We heard of Japanese ships being built in South American waters under disguise; we heard of the attempt to blow up the locks at the Panama canal; and we heard of the Philippines making secret arrangements with the Japs for an attack upon the California coast. We may hear all these rumors repeated now, since the disturbance of last week, but we need not anticipate trouble to the extent of "declaring war" ahead of the government of the United States. Propaganda is out of style, and we are to avoid war talk, when there is no cause for it.

U. S. STOPS INFLUX OF W. INDIANS

New Ruling Places British

Islanders Under Quota System—Protests Sure to Follow.

Announcement has been made that emigration from Jamaica to the United States has been stopped, at least temporarily, and that the American Consul at Kingston has been instructed by Washington that only passports of Americans desiring to come north are to be vised.

First intimation of the new restriction was received here when a large number of Jamaicans planning to depart for the United States during July and August, upon applying for passports were told an American law became effective July 1 putting a check on emigration from the West Indies to the United States. This information was promptly sent by natives of the islands to relatives and friends in New York.

Immigration officials at Washington admit that under the regulations of the new immigration act the British quota restrictions will operate against British subjects of the West Indian possessions.

"The quota exemption of the Western Hemisphere applies only to the self-governing dominions of the British Empire, which means that the West Indian Islands possessed by Great Britain and other European powers will fall within the quota restrictions," Commissioner Husband explained.

Taking from the insular possessions the unrestricted privileges of the British self-governing dominions will check Negro immigration from the West Indies. In recent years 10,000 or more West Indian Negroes have been coming to New York annually.

Commenting on the new ruling, the Daily Gleaner, published in Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"From what can be gathered, only two per cent of the population of Jamaicans, residents of the United States in 1890, will be allowed to enter the United States in any one year; and when it is remembered that only a comparatively few natives of this colony had settled down North in 1890 it will be seen that the number of Jamaicans who will be permitted to enter the United States will be very small; and it will certainly mean that some of the passenger steamers which at present trade between the United States and this island will be deflected."

PHIL. MORN. PUBLIC LEDGER
JUNE 15, 1924

From an article in the Japan Advertiser, Tokio.

AMERICA wants but one homogeneous race, yet her population, as a matter of fact, is as heterogeneous as it could possibly be. She has not yet digested the 20,000,000 immigrants who have flooded the country from all parts of the world since 1890. Under such circumstances, the homogeneity of the nation has been repeatedly threatened by serious problems arising from the racial and national prejudices, traits and characteristics of Greeks, Italians, Germans, Frenchmen, Hungarians, Jews and what not. In addition, there is a Negro population of 10,500,000, against whom the prejudice of the white stock has been shown in a way offensive to the whole civilized world.

The problems arising from the contacts of differing nationals and races within the United States have long been a standing menace to the well-being of that country. It is well for us to think what the Japanese would do if this country were constantly confronted with serious problems brought by the contact of white men, black

men, brown men, red men and yellow men within Japan, when the Japanese are already alarmed by the presence there of a handful of Korean laborers, who are of their own stock, and of members of the Suiheisha, who are Japanese.

Nothing is weaker and more futile in the arguments of American publicists and politicians than the assumption that Japan would be greatly alarmed if she should be placed in a similar position to California's. "Suppose," they say, "that 200,000 American laborers were to occupy a certain section of Hokkaido or Kyushu and engage in systematic farming, thus controlling the vegetable market of that section of the empire." The fallacy of this argument is that the people of the white race enjoy the advantage, for some reason, of being respected in this country. The presence of a large number of American laborers in Japan would be alarming enough; but at the same time it would constitute a constant source of admiration and inspiration to Japanese workers, just as the City of Dairen is an inspiration to the Chinese people.

But if 200,000 foreigners with a complexion and physiognomy essentially different from those of the Japanese—200,000 foreigners who did not enjoy the respect and esteem of the Japanese people any more than do the Chinese or the Koreans—were to settle in a certain section of the country and, supported by a powerful foreign Government, attempt to control the local market—what then? Suppose this people to be industrious and frugal, with rapidly multiplying families. This is the situation created by the presence of the Japanese in California.

The Japanese in the United States cannot be blamed for this situation, because they were legally admitted to that country and are, generally speaking, law-abiding. But, nevertheless, the situation exists in America; and the fact—the hard, unescapable fact—of the presence of the Japanese there cuts deeply into the national life and policy of that country and should not and cannot be ignored for reasons of mere courtesy between nations.

After all is said and done, there remains the race problem, an insuperable obstacle, which is bound to constitute a prolific source of conflict for many centuries to come. I am unspeakably sick and tired of hearing campaign speeches attempting to show that the Japanese in the United States are growing

to be like Americans in color and physiognomy. Such an impression is a bubble.

International politics are practical. The American Government has been anxious to find a solution for race problems, particularly the Negro and Japanese, and has long awaited a favorable opportunity. Ambassador Hanihara's note to Mr. Hughes furnished a pretext for the American Senate to shut the door, to shut it in a manner neither very gentle nor graceful.

No appeal to liberty, equality and fraternity will avail in this case, whether or not they are the principles on which the American Nation is founded. They are the principles and ideals of the American people, who are "idealists in practical work." The Japanese are no less enthusiastic in their support of those principles; but it is simply the social backwardness of both countries that refuses to put them into practice. Japan also would fail to apply those principles if she were confronted with a similar problem of vital and national importance.

The race problem is a problem of the most

delicate nature and one that has a tremendous bearing upon the future of the world. It calls for a human, and at the same time a practical, solution; and that solution can never be attained in the slam-bang fashion of the American Senate.

It behooves America to admit frankly that the race prejudice of Americans is insurmountable in the case of the Japanese, that further admission of Japanese immigrants to that country will make the conflict over the question even more acute and that America greatly needs Japan's co-operation in finding an amicable solution to the problem. At the same time, the Japanese people should realize that it is impossible for Japanese immigrants to thrive in a country such as the United States, and that further pressure on America for a solution on the grounds of high moral principles is neither a gesture of friendliness nor of co-operation. If such a sane view of the situation be taken, America and Japan would then turn the first page in a new epoch of international diplomacy.

The race problem is one of the greatest problems inherited from the nineteenth century. If diplomacy be misguided in handling that problem, mankind is bound to be led to the greatest tragedy the world could know—the conflict of East and West.

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD
JULY 7, 1924

Churches.

JAMAICA NEGROES BARRED BY NEW IMMIGRANT LAW

West Indians Refused Passports Under 2 Per Cent. Quota Act.

West Indian Negroes living in New York are excited over announcement that emigration from Jamaica to the United States has been stopped, at least temporarily, and that the American Consul at Kingston has been instructed by Washington that only passports of Americans desiring to come north are to be vised.

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Commenting on the new ruling, the Daily Gleaner, published in Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"From what can be gathered, only 2 per cent. of the population of Jamaicans, resident of the United States in 1890, will be allowed to enter the United States in any one year; and when it is remembered that only a comparatively few natives of this colony had settled down North in 1890 it will thus be seen that the number of Jamaicans who will be permitted to enter the United States will be very small; and it will certainly mean that some of the passenger steamers which at present trade between the United States and this island will be deflected."

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WEST INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Attention has been directed to a phase of the new immigration law, which will tend to restrict the influx of native immigrants from the West Indies. Under the previous practice these immigrants were admitted to the United States without restriction as to numbers, the consequence being that a large portion of the colored population of New York was recruited from the various islands in the Caribbean, most of which are British dependencies. Under the new law these people

will count as part of the British quota, which will reduce the number to be admitted within the year to not much over one hundred.

The reason for this change of policy has not been announced, but it would seem as if the British authorities feel that they have lost a sufficient number of this class of workers and do not care to encourage any further decrease in the native population of the islands. On the other hand, the United States government may have awakened to the fact that these immigrants do not come here with the intention of becoming American citizens, but cling to their British allegiance and refuse to pledge loyalty to the land where they seek opportunity to improve their economic condition. 7-19-24

Harlem possesses a large number of these former West Indians, who aggressively flaunt their British allegiance in the face of their fellows and obstinately refuse to apply for American citizenship. Some of them, despite the fact that they have found an improvement in their material circumstances not to be gained in the place of their birth, indulge in disparagement of American institutions and disloyal utterances toward the government and the flag under which they now live. If they were consistent in their attitude, it would be expected that they would embark on the first vessel sailing for their former home, but not so. They criticize America and Americans, but cling to the opportunities they have found here.

The wise course for those West Indians who have come to America in such large numbers and have no desire or intention of ever returning to their native isles, is to follow the example of the earlier pioneers in that movement, make America their adopted country as well as their homeland. They should become naturalized citizens, qualify as voters, ally themselves with one of the political parties and cooperate with the native Americans in making this country a better place for law abiding citizens of all races and colors.

Many of the West Indians who came here in the earlier days followed this policy and took their places as valuable assets in the building up of the local race community. Most of the people from the British islands,

at least, come well equipped in the point of elementary education and the ability to gain a standing in some essential industry. With this equipment and the ambition to become fully Americanized, there is no reason why these people should not become welcome constituents in the American nation.

At all events they have nothing to gain by holding themselves aloof and inveighing against the government and the country that has afforded them asylum. Let them become naturalized and become fullfledged American citizens.

Selective Immigration.

Agreement on the Simmons amendment to the immigration bill by Senate and House conferees is encouraging to southern agricultural interests. If the amended bill is finally adopted by Congress and approved by the president, which it will probably be, it will not only go a long way toward solving the labor problem in this section of the country but will make for a better class of citizenship both in cities and in agricultural communities.

The southern states have lost great numbers of negro farm laborers in recent years. The exodus now is viewed as neither temporary nor spasmodic. The movement from the cotton states continues unabated, fluctuating at periods, but nevertheless constant. 5-10-24

All along we have been of the opinion that the negro was making a mistake in deserting the farm for the industrial centers. In conjunction with others who have kept in touch with conditions, we have tried to point out to him the error of his way, but there has been no perceptible let-up in the migration. Governmental investigations indicate that the various states lost from seven to 25 per cent of their negro farm labor in the 12 months from July, 1922, to July, 1923.

In addition there has been a steady movement of the white race from the farm to the city. The opportunities offered by scientific agricultural pursuits have not been able to overcome the lure of urban life. Many of the brightest young men, born and reared in rural communities have entered college to study law or medicine or qualify for practice in other professions. Some of them have taken commercial courses and fitted themselves for positions in big business and industrial institutions. When they receive their

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There has been a gradual curtailment of immigration since the beginning of the war in 1914. Industries that prior to that time looked to the steady supply of foreign labor for man-power were forced to recruit with help from the states. Inducements were offered in the form of high wages. These were made most attractive. In some trades mechanics who, 10 years ago, regarded \$5.00 a day as highly remunerative now draw \$12 and \$15 for every eight hours of work. Today the common laborer demands and receives as much for a day's work as some skilled mechanics were paid before the war.

In view of these conditions, therefore, the movement from the farm to the city is not surprising. The fact that the higher cost of living in the city leaves the toiler, in the majority of instances, less surplus than he would have had if he had remained on the farm has so far failed to bring about a reaction. This will come only after years of actual experience, if it comes at all.

The agricultural interests of the cotton-producing states have suffered far more because of this movement than those of other sections. In the great grain-producing states of the west and northwest, labor-saving machinery to a large extent has made the farmer immune to the serious troubles that the labor shortage has brought to growers in the south.

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counsuls to skilled farmers and experienced farm laborers to meet such demand, subject to such regulations as will insure that they go to the specific locations where the demand exists.

Due to misfortunes resulting from the late war, there are large numbers of the very highest type of farmers in Northern Europe who are eager to avail themselves of the opportunities offered in this country. Investigation has proved conclusively the fitness of many of these for requirements of the cotton-producing states.

Dr. George A. Schmidt, who was director of agriculture in all the colonies of the old German imperial government, came to the United States some time ago for the purpose of studying agricultural conditions in this section. He reported that conditions were entirely favorable from every standpoint, both as to the welfare of the foreigner and of the cotton-growing region.

It is the consensus of opinion that unless there is a new source of man power made available, the area of idle lands in the southern states will increase, bringing with the idleness not alone a loss of prosperity and growth, but likewise a dwindling in the great region's annual share of the cost of government. It is a serious fact that the lack of farm labor in southern communities is forcing land into idleness, with the result that such lands do not yield sufficiently to warrant the continued payment of taxes, and in some sections these lands are reverting to the states.

The Southern Alluvial Land Association, which has sponsored the proposed immigration plan, is authority for the following statistics:

"In 1923 cotton grown on 40,000,000 acres produced only 10,000,000 bales, where 10,000,000 bales should have been produced on 10,000,000 acres. This is a 300 per cent loss in capital investment, seed, feed and labor, and this loss is a yearly occurrence."

The association declares that "all prospective sources in this country for man-power have been inquired into, and it has been found impossible to secure an adequate supply of farmers or farm labor who will raise cotton and are fitted in all respects to become good citizens. In fact, after diligent inquiry and a long, careful study of this subject, we are con-

vinced that the south cannot secure what she needs save through European immigrants. No other source of supply of suitable and desirable people is available."

We believe that the substantial, thrifty foreign-born farmer, accustomed to working with his hands, but now a victim of chaotic conditions brought by the war, would be materially benefited by removing to this section. The cotton-growing states need him, and the land owners are willing not only to help him reach this country, but to provide him with a farm of his own, to be paid for when the production of the land becomes profitable.

It is to the small farmer, cultivating the land himself, that the southern states must look in the future. The big plantations are becoming fewer in number, due to the constantly decreasing supply of farm labor.

In order, however, that the proposed immigration plan may bring the results desired, it would be necessary that the Simmons amendment be so construed as to give the secretaries of labor and agriculture power to permit resident land owners to extend financial aid to selective farm immigrants in reaching the points designated. Before passage of the bill it should be made clear that the clause in the amendment which reads, "subject to such regulations as will insure that they go to the specific locations where the demand exists,"

gives land owners the privilege of extending necessary aid.

Undoubtedly, the farm is the best place to Americanize desirable immigrants. The environment of big cities and great industrial centers is not conducive to Americanization. Many respectable immigrants who come to America with the best intentions are converted into anarchists and other classes of undesirables by the contaminating influences of their own countrymen who have come here to make trouble rather than to work. If we select thrifty immigrants and give them opportunity to do those things for which they are fitted and trained, seeing to it that they are far removed from forward influences, the odds are that they will make their lives conform to the best there is in us, produce far more than they consume, and become a national asset in-

stead of a liability.

The placing of a few desirable foreigners in each community will insure the coming of others of the same class as needed. The thrifty alien who finds conditions here to his liking will inform his less fortunate friends across the water of the fact, with the result that in time we shall be able to secure all the desirable foreign farm labor needed.

The drift to the cities then will not cause confusion, so far as farming interests are concerned, and the "back-to-the-farm" cry will be heard no more.

Japanese and Negroes

Spartanburg Journal.

Dr. William Watts Ball, head and front of the school of journalism of the University of South Carolina, every now and then has an idea worth expressing for the benefit of the hoi polloi and the hoi aristoi as well, on matters affecting what Dr. Ball used to call, before his graduation, "The public weal." Instead of sending his "stuff" to the Spartanburg Journal the learned doctor has fallen into the habit of writing to the Baltimore Sun, as, for example, the following, which was published in the Sunpaper Tuesday under these descriptive headlines: "A South Carolinian Calls Attention to the Fact That While We Exclude Japanese Our Doors Are Wide Open to Negroes From the West Indies." It will be seen that what Dr. Ball wrote was worth all the headlines The Sunpaper gave it, as the following will show. Dr. Ball said in his letter to the Baltimore paper:

"The prohibition in the amended constitution of the United States against discrimination on account of 'race, color or previous condition of servitude' was designed to protect negro American citizens. But is it not singular that American legislation discriminates against foreigners, apparently, on account of color?"

"While the congress is pressing for the exclusion of Japanese, negroes are admitted from the West Indies or Africa under the same law that Scots or Frenchmen are admitted. Some 20,000 or 40,000 West Indian negroes have come into the United States to compete in the labor markets with whites and blacks in the last five years, and nobody seems to care, but the outcry is incessant about the coming of a few Orientals to the Pacific coast."

"Southern white men, living in a group of states where are 9,500,000 negroes and with the grave and vexing problems of a 'race question' ever before them, are sympathetic with the white people of the Pacific states with their little race problem created by presence of less than 200,000 yellow men—but how much sympathy do we Southerners get from West or North?"

"Some of us who have opposed the lynch law, day in and day out, and are still opposing it, see our efforts in that direction hampered by agitation for a federal anti-lynching law, menacing, besides, to such rights as remain to the states—and we see Sen-

ator Shortridge of California, moan-claimant, of all the senators, for it. "While congress, at any hazard, would close the Western gates to the incoming of Asiatics, this same congress keeps the Eastern gates open and inviting to Africans—though blacks are here already in the proportion of perhaps 50 to 1 to yellows."

What do you think of that? Wouldn't it be a fine thing if we could have in our own blessed country a great body of public opinion behind all measures affecting the integrity of our institutions and administration of our laws?

WEST INDIANS TO FEEL RECENT LAW; HENRY BOLTS GOP

By Charles T. Magill

New York City.—What will be the political and economic effect on this part of the country through the exclusion of the West Indian? Will other prominent republicans follow the lead of Ed Henry of Philadelphia in bolting the ticket? Is there really a "national director" of the Negro voter in the republican party? These are questions that are creating no small interest in the East.

Under the Johnson immigration law, the West Indians may be admitted to this country now only on the basis of their numbers here in 1890. Since the number at that time was almost negligible it means that the tremendous invasion of New York by the West Indian Negro was automatically stopped July 1, through the operation of the bill.

Economically, the West Indian has been an asset to the race population in the East through his business acumen. He has been able to buy houses and is in the majority among Harlem business men. Lately he has invaded Brooklyn and acquired there a number of homes. But politically, the West Indian has been a dismal failure. He has not assimilated as he might with the native born colored man. He has adopted more or less the sharp practices of the Jew. He refuses to become naturalized. As a consequence the West Indian has been more of a liability than an asset, generally speaking. For that reason, the stoppage of their influx is apt to be more to the advantage of the native than to the disadvantage of the race in general.

Conservative estimates fix the Harlem population of Colored people at 200,000, 75,000 of whom as surely foreigners. Of that number, it can be

truthfully said that not more than 1% have qualified as voters and do actually cast a ballot. Across the bridge in Brooklyn there has been a surprising increase in the foreign population within the last year and there of the estimated 60,000 colored residents, a conservative estimate may be made of 20,000 West Indians and foreigners of other nationalities. Of that number of foreigners, a far worse percentage of voters have qualified in Brooklyn than have naturalized themselves in Harlem. Again, the sharp practice maintained by many of the West Indians who have acquired homes and immediately boosted rents to the highest has brought considerable condemnation for the Island brother.

Ed Henry Bolts

News that Edward Henry, president of the well known Citizen's Republican Club of Philadelphia would bolt the republican ticket and support John W. Davis, democratic nominee for president was received with much interest by the prominent republicans of New York. Henry's bolt, the first from a prominent man, came at a time when the local republicans find themselves more than ever at variance with the white republican leaders of both New York and Brooklyn. In New York, last week, a number of prominent republicans headed by former aldermen, Dr. Chas H. Roberts and George W. Harris, and district leaders, Charles Mitchell and Mrs. Christine Maura visited the office of republican leader Sam Koenig and before him and a number of white New York district leaders placed their request that a colored man be designated as the regular republican candidate for congress from the twenty-first Congressional District, (the heavy colored Harlem District). Their request was received coldly and while not definitely turned down, there was no indication given the visitors that the request would be granted.

Over in Brooklyn, the race republican organization has just experienced a setback in that a candidate of their organization, who had been tentatively promised an appointment as deputy sheriff was turned down and the places all apportioned to whites. Add to these turns of the political wheel the fact that the local democratic organization has been systematically wooing the brother with all sorts of patronage and cordiality, and one can readily see that at the fortunes of the republican party in so far as the colored man is concerned are not nearly so bright as they should be. New York's forty-five electoral votes are going to be a vital factor in the selection of the next president and the vote of the race is going to be invaluable to the party that gets it. If it is to be saved to the Grand Old Party, some one should whisper things to the local leader.

"National Negro Director."

Last, the East showed some interest

in a published squib in a New York daily last week in which Roscoe Simmons of Chicago is referred to as national director of the republican campaign among Negroes. Keen fights are certainly to be experienced in the states of New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts. That the republican party will be victorious in Pennsylvania and Connecticut is not at all certain. But any attempt at "national" domination is apt to bring the threatened eruption that was talked of at the recent Atlantic City conference of prominent Eastern republicans.

FLOOD OF ALIENS HITS HIGH TIDE

Immigration Has Doubled
Since 1922, but Emigration Falls Off, Report Shows.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, December 7.—Immigration into the United States has more than doubled since 1922, the bureau of immigration declared today in its annual report to the secretary of labor. The figure increased from 309,556 in 1922 to 522,919 in 1923, to 706,896 in 1924.

The increase was due principally, the report showed, to the greater number of immigrants coming from European countries. Immigration from Turkey and southern and eastern Europe decreased from nearly a million in 1914 to 150,000 in 1924.

The principal increases were shown as follows:

From England, Scotland and Wales, from 25,313 in 1922 to 59,940 in 1924; Ireland, 10,579 to 17,111; Germany, 17,931 to 75,091; Scandinavian countries, 14,625 to 35,577; British North America, 46,810 to 200,690, and Mexico, 19,551 to 89,336.

Under the quota limit law, the report stated, so-called "birds of passage" have practically disappeared from the immigration movement.

"For a long period prior to the World war," the report said, "the number of aliens leaving the United States was fully one-third as great as the number admitted, but the exodus declined rapidly during the three years when the quota law was in operation until in the last year only 76,789 aliens departed, compared with 706,896 admitted."

The principal racial stocks represented in the immigrants this year were shown to be German, English,

Mexican, Scotch, Italian, Hebrew, Scandinavian, Polish and African.

A CALIFORNIAN ON THE JAPANESE PROBLEM.

The unanimity with which the New York press took the Japanese view of the recent immigration controversy was an illustration of the fact, occasionally noted, that New York is not a part of the United States. A candid denizen of that proud city might admit that the United States is a part of or an adjunct of New York. But when a dim, remote region like California presumes to have an opinion on a domestic problem such as who should enter and possess the land, it ought to consult New York before taking any steps toward a solution.

But those of us who dwell in the wilderness west of the Alleghanies are interested to hear a Californian's remarks on the exclusion rumpus. He is Prof. Williams of the University of California, who pointed out in an address a few facts worthy of some consideration by fellow Americans. Dr. Williams asserts that the Japanese government for years has been urging the Japanese who come to America to retain their Japanese allegiance. We do not know what evidence is available to support this but it is a quite plausible charge, as compare the advice of a recent Italian ambassador at Washington to Italians in this country to become American citizens in order to protect and advance the interest of Italy the better by use of the vote. Every sentimental internationalist would have denied that such a proposal would be seriously made, but it is on record.

At any rate, Dr. Williams says, "the Japanese are the only aliens on the coast who are thoroughly organized in an association to maintain national feeling. While not directly controlled by the Japanese government, it is organized with its approval and makes its reports to the Japanese consulates. There are some forty branches in northern California and a dozen in the southern part of the state. The association levies dues upon its members amounting to from 25 cents to \$1.50 a month. This fund is used for the schools which teach the Japanese language and promote loyalty to Japanese ideals. Japanese children are required to attend these schools after the public schools are dismissed. The funds collected amount to quite a large sum and are used in part for propaganda."

It is a condition and not a theory the people of the coast are dealing with, and the attitude of the east is both ignorant and hypocritical. There is organized alienism elsewhere than on the coast and it is a nuisance and an evil in American affairs. But in the case of the Japanese, for reasons which should be obvious even in the east, it is especially serious and conducive to trouble. Dodging the issue, as the east wants us to do, is simply making trouble certain. There is no nation in the world as to whose purposes we can less afford to fool ourselves or sentimentalize over than Japan. To do so is to insure disaster. With

knowledge, candor, and determination—all compatible with good will and friendly relations—we may be able to avoid conflict. Without them conflict is certain sooner or later.

Restricted West Indian Immigration and the American Negro

By W. A. DOMINGO

The Immigration Act of 1924, "to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States and for other purposes," which came into force July 1, has achieved the object of its framers and sponsors, who were mainly concerned about excluding undesirable racial strains. Not only was this accomplished by securing a reduction of non-Nordic Europeans in favor of Nordics, but, what is of vital importance to American Negroes, by a palpable discrimination which singled out for quota restriction only those sections of the New World from which any appreciable number of Negroes had come and was likely to come in the future. That this latter achievement is among the "other purposes" of the Act seems of little doubt when the facts are studied and a comparison is made between the present Act and its predecessor of 1921.

The Act of 1921, entitled "An Act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States," made a perpendicular distinction between immigrants who were eligible to enter the country without special treaty regulations. Those from the Old World were restricted to 3 per cent of their number in the United States in 1910, while those from the New World were admitted on a non-quota basis. In neither case were the immigrants affected by the political status of the country or colony from which they came.

Section 2 of the 1921 Act, dealing with "excepted classes" or non-quota immigrants, included aliens from "the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Mexico, countries of Central and South America, or will be charged to the quota of adjacent islands." Under this provision immigrants from all colony or dependency belongs." The language is clear and unmistakable. It makes a horizontal distinction between (c), defines the term "non-quota immigrant" as "an immigrant who was born in the possessions in the New World. The distinction is significant in view of the reason that inspired the Act and the racial stock of immigrants from both groups of colonies.

The law to limit immigration naming Canada and Newfoundland into the United States was land for exemption from quota, agitated for and defended on placing the word "independent" two main grounds: race and before countries, and omitting culture of recent immigrants the words "adjacent islands," and inability of the country to

absorb the huge number seeking admission from Europe. The grounds were qualitative and quantitative. To achieve both ends the census of 1890 was used as the basis to determine the 2 per cent to be admitted yearly until 1927, after which the maximum will be 150,000 annually. Whether or not a colony is self-governing does not affect the issue. In Europe, England; the Mother Country, the Irish Free State, whose status is similar to that of Canada, Malta, having a form of government like that of Jamaica or Barbados, and Gibraltar, a Crown Colony like Antigua and St. Kitts, are subject to a 2 per cent quota, regardless of their varying degrees of autonomy. The same equality of quota exists between truly independent and powerful countries like England and France and vassal states like Hungary and Poland. In the Western World the law makes no distinction between independent countries like Brazil and Argentina and nominally independent countries like Cuba and Costa Rica. It is only when colonial possessions are dealt with that a distinction is made. All British North American possessions are on a non-quota basis, while other European possessions are subject to restriction. In practice this means that only those places in the Western World from which any noticeable number of Negro immigrants had been coming are singled out for quota restrictions! With the uniform treatment accorded to British subjects in Europe it cannot be successfully contended that "self-government" inspired the inequality of treatment given to British subjects in the New World. Nor can it be seriously claimed that the number of immigrants coming from the restricted colonies, compared with the number from Canada and Newfoundland, justified restricting the former and not the latter. The contrary is the truth.

According to the World Almanac (1924) the principal sources of immigrants from the New World in 1923 were British North America, 117,011; Mexico, 63,768; and the West Indies, 13,181 (mostly Negroes). If number constitutes a reason for restriction, then Canada, rather than the West Indies, furnished the justification. Stating it differently, of the 199,972 immigrants from the American continents who entered the United States in 1923, only 13,181 or less than 7 per cent were from countries with Negro majorities. And as not bear to the total population of More than 13,181 were Caucasians, it is clear that the proportion of Negro immigrants who remain

the exception of English-speaking Canadians, there are no other people in the Western World more culturally and linguistically akin to Americans than British.

Immigration - 1924.

ish West Indians. The great difference between the West Indies and favored British possessions of North America is that a majority of inhabitants of the former colonies are of African descent. And this difference explains why the comparatively slight stream of immigration from these islands called for restriction.

Allied by blood to the 12,000,000 Negroes of this country, who have a deep interest in keeping the door of Negro immigration open in these days of discussion of the population question; when everything is being done to make America approximate the Ku Klux Klan ideal of a white man's country by keeping Negroes in a hopeless minority, West Indians can only look to their brothers of the mainland to emulate the late Booker T. Washington who, in 1914, succeeded with the co-operation of other far-sighted leaders in defeating the attempt made at the time to exclude from entry people of African descent. The present law, less frank than the one of ten years ago, has nevertheless achieved the same end for it means in effect that while number of immigrants coming from countries that formerly sent a few Negroes will be limited to a couple of hundred yearly, white immigrants will come from Europe to extent of half a million annually until 1927 and 150,000 after then, while those from Canada and other parts of the American continent will be unlimited. In such a situation, if Negroes are not by their silence to acquiesce in racial discrimination by the Federal government, they will use their influence to see that all immigrants in the Western World are placed upon a quota or none; that the principle of equality among colonies in Europe be applied to colonies in the Americas.

Regardless of explanations and apologies, the bald fact stands out that the present Immigration Act, which is designed to be selective racially, by deliberate discrimination against those countries in the New World from which Negroes had been coming to any extent, while exempting those from which Caucasians are still coming without limit, places Negro blood in despite and serves notice upon Ameri-

can Negroes that they cannot hope to increase their number by immigration. In so many words, they are told that against their natural increase will be pitted not only the natural increase of white America but a constant entry of European immigrants. Such an outlook should engage the serious consideration of the best minds of the Negro race in America.

NEW HAVEN CONN. UNION
DECEMBER 22, 1924
Mexican Government
And Negro Immigration

The State department forwards a report from the American embassy at Mexico City with reference to the admission of Negroes to Mexico, stating that difficulty is sometimes occasioned by failure of ingrats to equip themselves with the documents required by Mexican law. The report from the embassy is as follows:

"The Department of Interior has not given instructions to its immigration inspectors and agents to restrict the entrance of North American citizens of the Negro race who intend to return to their homes located in Mexico, but rather, when they have presented concrete cases of this intention they have been permitted passage to national territory. There may be cited as examples: Henry Riley, Fred Sart, Dot Barneil, and J. Douglas and their families.

"Consequently, the dispositions issued by the Department of Interior may be interpreted as absolutely not affecting the North American citizens of the Negro race who are in transit through the territory of Mexico or who are returning to their homes, but it is logical to assume that foreigners will be obliged to furnish the requisites specified by the laws, regulations and other dispositions on immigration and to exhibit to the Mexican authorities those documents which prove their statements. In some case it has happened that the documents of these foreigners, who have intended to enter the country, have not been accepted on account of being incomplete or deficient; and the fault for this is due exclusively to those interested and not to the authorities of Mexico.

"Immigrants, and particularly Negroes, perhaps on account of their limited knowledge concerning the immigration laws, neglect, in most cases, to exhibit those proofs of citizenship, to exhibit those proofs of documents required.

"From the above consideration, it is to be inferred that Mexico rests upon the necessity of applying definite restrictions upon immigration, but it is certain that these are not going to be directed against one particular race or nationality, but that they have been adopted through being absolutely necessary for the

IMMIGRATION INTO AMERICA DOUBLES

One Hundred Per Cent Increase Since 1922 Due to European Countries

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Immigration into the United States has more than doubled since 1922, the bureau of immigration declared today in its annual report to the secretary of labor. The figure increased from 309,556 in 1922 to 522,919 in 1923 and 706,896 in 1924.

The increase was due principally, the report showed, to the greater number of immigrants coming from European countries. Immigration from Turkey and southern and eastern Europe decreased from nearly a million in 1922 to 150,000 in 1924.

The principal increases were shown as follows: From England, Scotland and Wales 25,313 in 1922 and 59,940 in 1924; Ireland 1,549 to 17,111; Germany 17,931 to 18,091; Scandinavian countries 14,625 to 35,577; British North America 46,810 to 200,690 and Mexico 19,551 to 89,336.

Immigration—1924.

Hughes Asks Removal of Restrictions Excluding Japanese From America

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Sections of the immigration restriction measure pending in the house, would operate to exclude Japanese from the country and such exclusion would be inconsistent with treaty obligations with Japan. Secretary Hughes contends in a letter to chairman Johnson of the house immigration committee, made public today at the state department.

"The Japanese government has already brought the matter to the attention of the department of state and there is the deepest interest in the attitude of congress with respect to this subject," the letter added.

"I am unable to perceive that the exclusion provision is necessary and I must strongly urge upon you the advisability in the interests of our international relations, of eliminating it," Secretary Hughes said.

Secretary Hughes called attention to the existing understanding between the two governments under which Japan undertakes to prevent immigration of laborers to the United States, adding that the Japanese government in this connection "now regulates immigration to territory contiguous to the United States with the object of preventing the departure from Japan of persons who are likely to obtain

surreptitious entry into this country." If a provision making certificates necessary for immigrants coming to the United States were made applicable to Japan, Secretary Hughes said, it would be possible to obtain active cooperation of the Japanese government and an arrangement could be perfected "involving a double control over the Japanese quota of less than 250 a year" which could enter the country.

Such an arrangement, the secretary added would accomplish a "much more effective regulation of unassimilable and undesirable classes of Japanese immigrants" than would be possible by attempting to establish "a general bar against Japanese subjects without cooperation of the Japanese government."

In connection with his opposition to the Japanese exclusion features of the bill, Secretary Hughes said:

"The Japanese are sensitive people and unquestiably would regard such a legislative enactment as fixing a stigma upon them. I regret to be compelled to believe the suit legislative action would largely undo the work of the Washington conference on disarmaments, which so greatly improved our relations with Japan."

Japanese males who had left the United States, including Hawaii, exceeded by 22,737 those who had entered. The figures, he added, showed an increase to continental United States during the period of 8,681, consisting of women and children.

WOULD STOP INFLUX OF JAPANESE HERE

House Committee Favors Cancellation of 'Gentlemen's Agreement' With Tokio.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Immediate cancellation of the "gentlemen's agreement," with Japan regarding immigration would be justified in the opinion of the House Immigration Committee which today committed a formal report of the Johnson Immigration bill modified to meet some of the objections to its provisions raised by Secretary Hughes.

The committee agreed to give wider latitude for the admission of Japanese coming to this country for business purposes but declining to yield on its contention that aliens, generally, who are ineligible for citizenship should not be permitted to enter.

Asserting that the terms of the "gentlemen's agreement" have never been disclosed, the committee said it gave Japan, instead of the American Congress, control over Japanese immigrants. While it had been in force, it

MUCH as we hate to do it, we must reluctantly admit that Tom Dixon, Lothrop Stoddard, Madison Grant, et al., may be right about the Negro being inferior to the white man. Conclusive evidence was presented by Deputy Assistant District Attorney James J. Wilson to the Legislative Committee on the Exploitation of Immigrants in the New York City Hall on November 27, 1923.

We herewith submit to our readers some of the incidents described by Mr. Wilson showing conclusively the superior intelligence of the Caucasian:

Mr. Wilson said that more than \$12,000,000 had been obtained from immigrants by the under-water mortgage. Among the other frauds of which new arrivals were victims, he said, was the sale of bogus concessions under the Brooklyn Bridge, which were guaranteed to be granted by the Mayor personally.

Katrine Lipnicki, of 282 South Second Street, Brooklyn, told the committee how she had paid \$100 to have her daughter admitted to the United States last August. She said that when her daughter was held at Ellis Island for deportation, she had been told by a man that he would "fix things" for \$25 if she would accompany him to the Battery. She paid the money. Arrived at the Battery, however, she was informed that her daughter could be admitted only through a special order from Washington. Mrs. Lipnicki agreed to pay \$75 more, covering expenses for the necessary trip to Washington.

A few days later, she said, she was informed by the "fixer" that he had been to Washington, but that only three people remained on duty there, all the others being on a vacation at the time. Under the circumstances, he explained, nothing could be done.

He told also of two Italian bootblacks who had made a little money out of their stand on West Thirty-sixth Street and were induced to buy a half interest in the Pennsylvania Railroad for \$500. They were taken through the concourse of the Pennsylvania Station, he said, where a row of stores was pointed out to them. They were told that they would share also in the profits accruing from these stores.

Mr. Wilson said that when the salesman later was brought to his office, he denied that he had sold a half interest in the Pennsylvania Railroad to the bootblacks. The salesman, Mr. Wilson said, explained that the money was toward a gigantic industrial venture which he was about to launch and in which he planned to buy up whole blocks around the station. This, Mr. Wilson pointed out, would include the purchase of the Pennsylvania Hotel and other property running up probably into the billions.

was added, the Japanese population in the United States had steadily increased.

In its endeavor to find a solution of the question, the committee declared it had been handicapped by a "lack of information" as to the provisions of the gentlemen's agreement, access to which cannot be had without Japan's consent.

"This much is certain, as indicated by instructions to immigration officers at ports of entry," the report continued. "Under the agreement the United States bound itself to admit any Japanese who presented himself bearing Japan's passport unless he is afflicted with contagious disease. Congressional prerogatives of regulating immigration from Japan have been surrendered to the Japanese Government. That condition coupled with the fact that the terms of the agreement are secret, would justify immediate cancellation of the agreement."

The committee declared the Labor Department, in charge of immigration, was not even in possession of the provisions of the agreement and that the report of the Commissioner of Immigration in 1908 and departmental regulations made it appear that the only intent of the agreement was to prevent an influx of Japanese laborers. The purposes of the agreement, as outlined by President Roosevelt, the report added, had not been carried out.

The Messenger

Jan. 1924

New York

to this country. This is the second protest. Japan made presentations early last month against anti-alien laws of California and Washington prohibiting Japanese from holding land.

Ambassador Hanihara, the Japanese envoy here, requests in the present note that the American government give early consideration to Japan's representations on both the anti-alien land laws and immigration questions.

This request was interpreted in some quarters as a bid for negotiations between the two governments looking to a complete settlement of two troublesome questions.

However, it is known that some officials believe the protests have been made by Japan almost entirely for domestic reasons, to allay popular agitation in that country over discrimination against Japanese in the United States, and that the Japanese government does not intend to press the question.

THE SOUTH DOES NOT WANT JAPANESE.

THE proposition which has been favored by some Florida people of inviting the Japanese who may leave California by reason of legislation in that state to come to Florida would be dangerous in the extreme if it should be carried out. Under no condition whatever should Florida fail to learn the lesson which California has learned, to its very great sorrow. However energetic and active the Japanese are, this country cannot afford to admit any material increase of their number. We have enough problems with alien races without intensifying it by bringing in more Japanese.

It seems incomprehensible that supposedly intelligent men in Florida would have failed to learn the lesson which California had to learn, and seek to bring Japanese to that state. If this should be undertaken, Florida would some day rue the blunder it had made.

Keep the Japanese out of the South. We have race problems enough in this section without adding another and a still more serious one.

JAPANESE FARMERS DRIVEN OUT OF CALIF.

Many Turning to Middle West
and Eastern States.

(By the Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Japanese farmers, forbidden by a California law to own or lease agricultural lands or to work them on a crop-sharing basis, are turning toward eastern and middle western centers of population, local Japanese say.

California in turn is looking to the east and middle west for thousands of white farmers to purchase, lease or work lands forced away from Japanese tillers. Throughout the state ways of attracting farmers are being discussed. The land offered includes some of the richest soil in the state.

The United States Supreme Court in several recent decisions has upheld the California alien land law. The latest decision upholds the provision forbidding aliens ineligible to citi-

WICKERSHAM OPPOSES IMMIGRATION BILL

Washington, February 26.—Passage of immigration restriction bill now in committee in the house with the clause barring all peoples ineligible for citizenship, would be "resented by Japan as a gratuitous act of unfriendly character," George Wickersham, former attorney general, declares in a letter addressed to members of the senate and house.

Writing as chairman of the national committee on American-Japanese relations, Mr. Wickersham's letter, which was made public today, says the bill would do away with the "gentlemen's agreement" between the United States and Japan. If this is the end sought by congress he suggests it should be approached through the state department.

"Responsible Japanese have repeatedly declared," he asserts, "that if the gentlemen's agreement is not satisfactory, the Japanese will gladly reconsider the whole matter and make some new arrangement."

Declaring the Japanese government has administered the agreement with "careful fidelity," Mr. Wickersham cites immigration bureau figures to show that from the time it went into effect in 1909, up to 1913, adult Jap-

zenship from being employed on crop-sharing contracts. This ruling is said to have affected more than 30,000 Japanese, who until this fall were employed on California lands under crop-sharing contracts. Tens of thousands of highly productive acres were involved.

The immediate effect of the decision, it was said at the Japanese consulate and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce here, was for representatives of the Japanese to be sent into eastern states to survey the agricultural situation. The survey was reported to have indicated that many Japanese could find profitable employment as truck gardeners in districts surrounding the large cities. It also was learned that in most of these districts Japanese could lease or buy land without restriction.

California's Long Fight.

For years California has been waging a fight for a "white state." The political fight has ended, the Japanese have given assurance that they will make no further effort to combat the law, but behind it all has been left a vast and acute economic problem of replacing Orientals on California farms.

The big land owners of California have been hit the hardest. The huge estates have been the largest employers of Japanese under leasehold and crop-sharing contracts. These estates still can employ Japanese as farm laborers for cash wages, but the Japanese is declared to be not nearly so efficient as a laborer as on a crop-sharing basis. Furthermore, the Japanese themselves much prefer a proprietary interest in their undertakings, now forbidden in California, but possible in other states.

In many quarters the breaking up and sale of big estates is forecast. If necessary, they must be sold or leased in small parcels to farmers who can till the acreage by their own resources. Often the larger farms can not afford to hire enough day laborers.

In 1920 William D. Stephens, then governor of California, reported to federal authorities at Washington that Japanese operated 458,056 acres of "the very best lands in California," producing crops valued at \$67,145,730. At that time the land cultivated by the Japanese was 16 per cent of all the irrigated farms in the state. Many authorities say the percentage has increased largely in the intervening three years. The Japanese controlled many of the state's most valuable agricultural products. Most of this production now must come from white persons employing their own labor. Much of the produce finds its way into eastern markets. Japanese still own and will farm 74,769 acres bought before the anti-alien land laws become effective. Corporations owned or controlled by Japanese have an additional 31,000 acres. Neither the individuals nor the corporations can add to the present holdings.

May Only Work for Money.

Hereafter Japanese in agricultural pursuits may work for money, but may not be paid in produce.

Chambers of commerce and other organizations, including Californians Incorporated, a body devoted to furnishing authentic information about the state's resources, are trying to solve the problems involved, chief among which is that of procuring an influx of white farmers.

The Stockton Chamber of Commerce reported recently that unless white farmers could be obtained to till 40,000 acres in the rich San Joaquin Valley, until lately farmed by Japanese, these lands highly productive in potatoes, onions and celery must revert to barley cultivation.

In the Imperial Valley, at the southern end of the state, the supreme court's crop-sharing decision took Japanese from 50,000 acres of cotton lands.

Similar situations exist in other fruit and vegetables districts.

Hawaiian Japanese and Immigration

In view of the present agitation over Japanese in the United States and the pending Immigration Bill, some of the conclusions reached by Professor Romanzo Adams of the University of Hawaii in regard to the future number and voting strength and the economic and social character of the Hawaiian Japanese may be of interest.

Japanese population in Hawaii has begun to diminish as compared with the total population. This conclusion Professor Adams reaches after a careful study of the various population elements from 1872 to 1923. The Chinese, the first of the labor groups to be brought to Hawaii, constituted 17.8 per cent of the population in 1896, and only 7.9 per cent in 1923. The Japanese, who did not begin to come until 1884, reached their highest relative number in 1920. Beginning with that year the per cent has decreased as follows: 1920, 42.7 per cent; 1921, 41.6 per cent; 1922, 41.1 per cent; 1923, 40.4 per cent. The number of adult male Japanese, both those born in Hawaii and those born in Japan, decreased from 41,794 in 1910 to 36,548 in 1920.

Since the "Gentlemen's Agreement" went into effect, more Japanese men and children have left Hawaii than have entered. By comparing three sets of official passenger statistics, which are kept on a somewhat different basis, Dr. Romanzo has found that, since 1908, more men have left Hawaii for Japan in the steerage than have come to Hawaii from Japan by 6,632; that 12,916 more women have entered Hawaii than have departed for Japan, and that 14,690 more children have departed than have arrived. The net number of departures over arrivals is, therefore, 8,406. From 1908 to 1920 the women who arrived were mainly wives whose husbands had preceded them or "picture brides." Since the Japanese Government in 1920 stopped the coming of "picture brides," the net number of women arriving in any one year has never been larger than 368, and in one year the departures exceeded the arrivals by 172. These recent arrivals have been largely young women returning from a visit to Japan. It seems evident, therefore, that the movement of Japanese wives from Japan to Hawaii has about ended.

The fecundity of married Japanese women in Hawaii is lower than that of any other race-group except Caucasians from the United States and north Europe. In order to understand the birth statistics, it is necessary to realize that at the present time there are few old women and few girls between ten and twenty among the Japanese in Hawaii, and that the women between twenty and forty-five are relatively numerous. "The decade from 1910 to 1920 was for the Japanese in Hawaii a period of getting wives." The increase in the number of Japanese married women "was much greater than that of all the other nationalities combined, and in 1920 they constituted nearly half of all married women and over half of all married women under 45 years of age." As this abnormal situation is changed, the ratio of births will be reduced correspondingly. At the present time, therefore, the fairest way to estimate the birth rate is

on the basis of the refined rate, that is, the number of births to each 1,000 married women under 45 years of age. The figures are as follows:

American and North European	150.3	
Japanese	258.4	
Filipino	270.8	
Portuguese	292.6	
Hawaiian	}	296.0
Asiatic-Hawaiian		
Caucasian-Hawaiian	}	329.6
Chinese		
Korean		332.1
Porto Rican		339.4
Spanish		345.2
All others		250.0

In an article in the March-April issue of the JOURNAL OF APPLIED SOCIOLOGY, Dr. Adams states, "In view of recent propaganda many people will find it hard to believe that the fecundity of the Japanese is lower than that of our representatives of the Latin nations of Europe—Spain and Portugal." But he says that this is what we ought to expect in the light of the social forces that tend to reduce the birth-rates; that "the refined birth-rate for the Japanese in California is somewhat higher than for the Hawaiian Japanese;" that although Japanese rate in both California and Hawaii is much higher than among immigrants from northwestern Europe, "it is highly probable that it is lower than that of the immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe," and that "a reduction within ten years can be confidently predicted" when the effects of selection and abnormal age distribution of the younger women recently immigrating are passed.

Finally, Dr. Adams gives statistics to prove that in Hawaii the numbers of voters in 1941 of American citizens of Japanese race will probably be under 25 per cent of the whole number of voters. He recognizes the many elements of uncertainty, and therefore makes his estimate by the following stages:

National Groups	Preliminary estimate based on the assumption that the situation will not be changed by immigration and emigration after the census date of 1920		Final estimate in which allowance is made for probable immigration and emigration.
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian ...	20,000		20,000
Portuguese, Spanish and Porto Rican	22,000		20,000
American and North European.	11,200		15,000
Chinese	11,500		10,000
Japanese	44,000		30,000
Korean	1,200		800
Filipinos and others.....	8,500		40,000
Total	118,400		135,800
Per cent Japanese	37.1		22.1

The full treatment of this subject is given in two pamphlets, "The Japanese in Hawaii" by Professor Romanzo Adams and "New Factors in American Japanese Relations and A Constructive Proposal" by Sidney L. Gulick, both published by the National Committee on American Japanese Relations. (287 Fourth Av., New York. 25 cents each.)